F st., cor. 11th. | Storage, 22d and M. Storing, Hauling, Moving and Packing are specialties with us. Best of

service, smallest of charges. Clearing Out Refrigerators, Ice Chests & Baby Carriages.

-These goods have done their duty here-they've given us the most successful season the department has known yet.

—Only one article of a kind left. Odd sizes in Refrigerators and Ice Chests-broken lines in the Carriages. These prices take them:

Refrigerators.

Sideboard Refrigerators.

\$21.00 Sideboard Refrigerator......**\$17.25** 25.50 Sideboard Refrigerator......**20.25**

\$3.00 Ice Chest. \$2.25 4.75 Ice Chest. 3.50 7.50 Ice Chest. 5.50 13.50 Ice Chest 11.00 17.00 Ice Chest (extra size) 15.00 Baby Carriages.

The best makes in the country-most pop-ular styles-uphoistered in corduroy, plush,

\$10.50 Baby Carriage ... \$7.50 12.50 Baby Carriage ... 9.50 16.50 Baby Carriage ... 12.00 16.50 Baby Carriage ... 12.50 20.00 Baby Carriage ... 14.75 20.00 Baby Carriage ... 15.00 21 On Baby Carriage ... 15.50

Tapestry and Cretonne REMNANTS.

Fresh, cool effects in cretonnes, in imita-tion of the pure oriental fabrics, such as cloths of great value produced by hand in the eastern countries. Special reductions put prices at 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. yard. Regular Cretennes run from 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c. and \$1 to \$1.75. Tapestry Remnants in lengths of from 14, verds up.

50c. Tapestry.......25c. yard. \$3.00 Tapestry \$1.50 yard. W. B. MOSES & SONS.

> Receiver's Sale of Fine Groceries.

\$6 Whisky Only \$4.50 gal.

-in half-gallon bottles-"Overholt," "Monticello" and "Stewart Rye"-7 and 8 years old-reduced from \$6 to \$4.50 per gallon.

Best Flour REDUCED.

—There is still left a limited quantity of flour—and abrewd housekeepers, boarding houses and hotels should not fail to grasp the opportunity to save The Celebrated "Cereal," 4 bbl. \$1.25 "New West" or "Superlative," "Roysl," "Germ" or "Favorite," \$1.25

\$1.13 'Harvest Queen' or "Olive," 1/4 CREAM ROOT BEER Reduced from \$1.50 to 75c. doz.

Jas. L. Barbour & Son. 612-614 Penna. Ave. Jno. A. Hamilton, Receiver.

NEW JERSEY. -AN-

IDEAL SUMMER RESORT.

Best. Ample Water Supply. Excellent Sanitary System. Delightful Seaside Drives. Electric Excellent Sanitary Piessure Railway along the Strand. Yachting and Fishing Facilities Unequaled. Complete Train Service from Philadelphia. Close connections with all Trunk Lines. LEADING HOTELS.

Painless Extracting

Painless fillings, 75c. up. Very best teeth, \$8.

U. S. Dental Ass'n, Cor. 7th & D Sts. Onyx Tables and Lamps.

PRESCRIPTION 4387, FOR Rheumatism.

The prescription of one of Washington's oldest and most emirent physicians. It instantly relieves and permanently cures RHFUMATISM, NEURAL-GIA, GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and all aches and pains due to URIC ACID poison. It purifies the blood, stimulates and restores the kidneys, improves the bealth and gives tone and vigor to the entire system. Price, \$1 per bottle; trial size, 50c. KOLB PHARMACY, 438 7th at. n.w., cor. E. je4-17c

Complete Sets of C. E. Views for Sale. We are the only photographers who made views of the C. E. Convention. We took

• • photographs of every place, every gathering • • that would interest C. E's. They're on sale here.

Call and see them. W. H. Stalee, 1107 F St., Successor to M. B. BRADY.

************************ Wilson's Retiring Sale.

The Greatest SHOE BARGAIN

of a Man's Life! Make up your mind quickly or you'll get left. Shoe bargains such as this don't go begging.

We are closing out a special lot of Men's Highgrade Footwear at cost price. Men's regular \$5, \$6 and \$7 Shoes in soft vici kid, in button and lace, black and russet, and in fine calfskin and kangaroo-all sizes. Your choice for-

> \$3.85. The best Shoe value ever

WILSON, 929 F St. N. W.

offered in Washington!

We Must Vacate Our Store. 13th & F Sts., by Aug. I.

We shall then concentrate our entire business at the RINK. This entire stock must be sold, as we have no room to put it at the RINK.

The stock is entirely new, and consists of PARLOR FURNITURE, Mahogany, Curly Birch, Maple and Oak Bed Room Furniture, Mahogany and Oak Dining Room Furniture, Hall Racks, Book Cases, China Closets, Chinoniers, Tollet Tables, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Office Furniture, Wardrobes, &c., also n fine due of Lace Cartains, Portieres, Upholstery Goods, etc. COST or VALUE will not be considered during this sale.

Here are a few illustrations of how the prices have been cut:
\$150 Parlor Suites new \$75.
\$160 Chamber Suites new \$75.
\$160 Chamber Suites new \$60.
\$125 Sideboards new \$62.50.
\$50 Hall Racks new \$25.
\$25 Dining Tables new \$12.50.
\$15 Lace Curtains new \$7.50.
\$16 Lace Curtains new \$7.50.
\$5 Lace Curtains new \$7.50.
\$6 Lace Curtains new \$7.50.
\$7 Lace Curtains new \$7.50.
\$8 Lace Curtains new \$7.50.
\$10 Lace Curtains new

Uphoistery Goods, Draperies, Portieres, etc., at LESS THAN COST.

Lansburgh's Furniture & Carpet Co., 13th & F Streets.

Merchants, make your Store Cool.

A cool store is a "drawing card." Folks will shop where it's coolest. Keep the store cool by electricity—by electric fans. 'Phone us about the cost of the current. You'll find it a good investment. U.S. Electric Lighting Co... 213 14th St. 'Phone 77.

Great Reduction In Hair.

1,600 Switches, \$3.50, formerly \$7.00.
Switches, 2.50, formerly 5.00.
Switches, 6.00, formerly 10.50.
Gray Switches, 3.00, formerly 5.50.
Gray Switches, 4.50, formerly 6.50.
First class attendants in Hairdressing, Spooing, etc.
Try our "Curlette" for retaining curl.

S. HELLER'S. 720 7th Street N.W.

Show Your Friends The Bright Green Face

· Your lawn can assume-when it's watered · Hopkins sells for 5 cents a foot! You can buy • 1-foot or 100-foot lengths-just as you like. · Better qualities for more money. F. H. Hopkins——933 F St. my13-3m,16

It's Much Too Warm

a hot coal fire. Your health and happiness should be considered above all other things. Therefore, use GAS as the summer fuel. It gives the housekeeper much comfort and rest. Buy the Gas Stove or Range here. Prices have been greatly reduced.

Gas Appliance Exchange. (1424 New York Ave. N.W.)

Dr. GZARRAPS Private Dispensary.

Metropolitan Hotel, No. 619-621 Penna. Ave. N.W.

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

Advice,

Examination,

Confidential. SPECIALTY—All Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases, Indigestion, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, &c. Office hours—9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 8 p.m. ie24-im²

We have just received a handsome new line of Onyx Tables and the very latest styles of Lamps, which we are prepared to sell at what others would term summer prices. You will never find OUR stock a depleted one, as we are constantly getting in new goods, never confining ourselves to certain

Geo. F. Muth & Co., 418 7th St. N.W. Successors to Geo. Ryneal, jr.

AT LUNCHEON.

You can't serve a more pleasing beverage than Iced Tea. Everyone enjoys it because it's so cooling and refreshing. BURCHELL'S SPRING LEAF TEA makes Iced Tea that is faultiess in strength and flavor. 50c. pound.

W. BURCHELL, 1825 F STREET. 1917-144

"Riverside" and "Royal"

watch movements. made only by the American Waltham Watch Company, are as accurate timekeeping machines as human ingenuity has yet made possible. For sale by all retail jewelers in cases of any price

Heat Won't Worry Babies If nothers use EVANS' TALCUM POWDER. It cures red, itching skin-chafing-and pricking heat. Plain or perfumed. 10c. box. Evans' Drug Store, 938 F St. & Retail.

Life Has Lost Its Zest -if there is a corn or bunlon to torture you.

Why suffer when by coming to us you can
be quickly and permanently cured? Satisfaction guaranteed. Hours, 8 to 5:30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 to 1.

PROF. J. J. GEORGES & SON, 1115 Pa. ave.,
"Physicians to your feet." jy18-10d

40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 Geneva Lithia Water

-is an infallible cure for the most severe attacks of Kidnev and Liver Trouble, Gout and Rheumatism. Free from taste and odor.

We're sole D. C. agents. w. Thompson, 703 Pharmacist, Only 100 Left

"odd shaped"

25c. tottles of
Fine To-Kalon
Claret, which we I 5 C.
No more at this price, so hurry!

Wine TO=KALON 614 14th St. 'Phone 998. That Boston Binder.

A neat and inexpensive device for preserving papers, pamphlets, reports, loose sheets, etc. 8, 10, 12 and 14 inches long-15 cents each. Just the thing to take with you on your va-

J. C. Parker, © 1 25

All styles of Gold-filled Glasses.

Guaranteed 10 years.

Equal to solid gold.......\$1.25

In nickel frames.......\$1.00

A. KAHN, Optician, 935 F n.w.

Liebig Company Extract of Beef.

SHAKER DIGESTIVE CORNAL,
Does not cure all diseases, but it wing ourse
Dyspepsia or Indigestion. All druggists.
m27-w.th.s.mly MUST NOT BE CONFOUNDED WITH COMMON cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority. jy18

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH BE SURB and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoes. 25 cents a bottle. sel0-ly ADJES NEVER HAVE ANY DYSPEPSIA AFTER a wine glass of Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

CAUSE OF CRIME.

Speaker at Washington Grove Lays It to the Liquor Traffic.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. WASHINGTON GROVE, Md., July 17, 1896. The enthusiasm of the attendants at the evening meeting was sufficient to cause the coolness of the weather to pass unnoticed, and the earnestness of the members of the W. C. T. U. is in a measure becoming contagious. Many of the residents at the Grove make it their object to attend all the meetings, and it may well be said that in the selections of principal speakers the union is to be complimented, and the audience to be congratulated for their opportunity of listening to such addresses as have so far been given. Mrs. Haslup pre-sided, Miss Sally Brooke read the selection of Scripture from Isaiah v, Miss Jennie Smith led in prayer, and the singing was led by Prof. Traill. Mrs. M. L. Welles was the principal speaker, the subject of her theme being "Who is Responsible?" The speaker has special reasons for advocating the cause of temperance, her crippled condition resulting from a carriage accident among the hills of Georgia, caused by a drunken driver.

In her address she said: "The shame of our government is its partnership with the saloon. Although it is to be acknowledged that this condition is caused by the nation's debt, on account of the war, yet, with all of our boasted civilization and Christianity, we do what China will not, and that is, take by reason of the vices of our people that which will help to support the government.
The church, school house and the home are the bulwarks of this nation, and to protect these the 300,000 women of the union are enlisted for life. From prison statistics it appears that 50 per cent of the criminals are under twenty-one years of age; that 45 per cent are children of church members; that 75 per cent were at one time members; that 75 per cent were at one time members of a Sunday school; that to the saloon and the liquor traffic may be charged nearly the whole responsibility for the existence of the criminal classes. The need of the hour is the abolishment of this cause of sin and misery."

At the conclusion of the address a conse cration meeting was held, under the charge of Mrs. H. D. Walker. Many persons gathered around the speakers' stand, and exercises of a devotional character were held, to the personal gratification of the participants.

A Great Time.

From the Chicago Post. "Did Fisher have a good time on his little

outing?" "Yes, indeed. I only saw him for a minute and had no time to ask any questions. but I could see that the skin was peeling off from his nose, his neck was so sore from the sunburns that he could not wear a col-lar, his hands were blistered so that he could hardly use them, and he complained that he had rowed the boat until his arms were so lame that he couldn't hold a Oh, he must have had a magnificent time!"

An English Bull.

From the London Spectator. The fatted "bull" can grow as well on English ground as on Irish. This very afternoon a lady of my acquaintance, having some slight difference of opinion with her husband, and getting perhaps just a little impatient (as I thought, because she had not quite the best of the argument), ex-claimed: "Oh, if you'll only hold your tongue, you may say just what you like." tongue, you may say just what you like."
The lady had no connection whatever with
Ireland.

DISTRICT TURNERS

Popular Athletic Organization of German-Americans.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

It Stands for Freedom, Fairness, Strength and Truth.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

better known as the Columbia Turner Verein, is but one organization of a number that extends through the whole of this country, as well as across the ocean. As an organization, national in character, its membership is large, and represents the pick of the German residents. Locally the membership is quite large, and likewise active. The good of the organization can hardly be appreciated outside of those who belong to it. Cultivating a social intercourse and improving the muscular development of the members are the two prime objects of the association, which, in turn, can be divided into a number of other reasons. The word Turner means simply regulated physical exercise, and comes from the same root as tournament. A Turner is one who exercises for his benefit alone, as opposed to the word athletic, in its profes-



Julius H. Duehring,

sional sense. The aim of the society is to furnish, what Americans would term it, as all-round and uniformed development of al the human faculties. In this respect it differs from athletic and acrobatic sports, where one set of muscles are developed gen-erally at the expense of others. The organization believes in a progressive system of development, not with the idea to make champions, but strong, healthy men. Th motto of the organization is symbolic, and the cross-like monogram, F. F. S. T., stands "Freedom, Fairness, Strength and

The organization was founded in 1810 b Frederick Ludwig Jahn. The best part of Europe at that time was at the feet of Na poleon, and "Father Jahn" came to the conclusion that the only way his beloved fatherland could rid Itself of French op-pression was by the systematic physical education of the German people. While not a man of education, "Father Jahn" had great personal attraction, and he opened the first gymnasium in Berlin in 1811. He met with considerable opposition, and final ly was thrown into prison as being danger ous to the government. The opposition to the gymnasium did not disappear until 1842 when King Frederick William IV permitted its reopening and encouraged gymnastic exercises. At present gymnastics are com-pulsory in the German army, and the victories in the war of 1812 have been ascribed

In This Country.

The first society in the United States wa started at Cincinnati the latter part of 1848, a second society being established soon after in New York. Two years later there were thirteen societies in the United States. and the first convention was held in 1850 at Philadelphia. There were 150 societies in this country at the outbreak of the war. Many of the societies were compelled to disband, however, on account of their mem-bers enlisting, but soon after the war they were reorganized, stronger and better than before. The national body of the Turners meets every two years, and is called the Nordameri Kanischer Turner-Bund, which consists of thirty-four districts, represent-

ing over 300 societies, and nearly 50,000 members, with property valued at over The organization is rather strict in its membership, and no person will be admitted under eighteen years of age. He must either be a citizen of the United States, or promise that he will become such when he attains his majority, and must be of good char-acter. The desire is not only to make a young man strong—physically strong—but also to teach him that, while he need not forget his fatherland, he should become a good citizen of the United States. A synop-sis of some of the principles of the society

is as follows:
"We believe that in the spread of knowledge and cultivation of moral laws is th only means of reform of existing social and political conditions. "Supreme sovereignty of the people: leg-

islation for the people and by the people direct popular vote for President and Representatives; adoption of the Australian ballet system "The repeal of all laws of individual



F. A. Eckstein.

tution, relating to the freedom of the press freedom of religious belief and right of free assemblage; sanitary protection by state supervision of factories, dwellings and food; prohibiting children under fourteen years of age of laboring in factories; cessation of laboring in factories; cessation of laboring in factories; tion of land concessions to corporations and individuals; compulsory school attendance; a graduated income tax and a tax on legacies; abolishment of indirect taxation; state control of natural monopolies, rail-roads, telegraphs, etc.; taxation of church property; maintenance of public schools free from sectarian interference of every kind; introduction of regulated gymnastic exercises as an obligatory part of the school curriculum.'

In the District. The first Turner Verein in the District was

organized July 11, 1852, the name of which was "Social Demakratischer Turnverein von Wash." The first officers of this organization, who are still living, are Anton Eberly, president; George Eniolf, treasurer; Louis Dieterich, recording secretary; Ad. Cluss, corresponding secretary; Chr. Dieterich, instructor, and Jac. Immich, financial secretary. Among those who became mem-bers later were John Holzschun, Jac. Karr, Charles Mades, Hoffa brothers and others The membership of the society was very small in the beginning, but after a few years, as the membership increased, they secured a good gymnasium and meeting room on 9th street opposite the Center Market. 'The young club took an active part, in

the athletic meet held at Baltimore in Sep-tember, 1852. In the year following the first flag was presented to the association. I you know."

This, with another flag which shortly afterward came into their possession, was carried through the civil war and is now the property of the present Columbia Turner Verein. In the year 1856 there was dissension in the

of the slave question, a number of the members withdrawing and calling themselves the Washington Turn Verein. In 1861, however, both societies were again united.

Turners in the War. Immediately upon the breaking out of the civil war the Turners organized as a military body, uniformed themselves at their own expense, and offered their services to Lieut. Stone, the commander of the city forces, who then furnished them with arms. At the first inauguration of President Lincoln the stalwart Turners acted as his body-guard, and when shortly after matters be-came serious they were mustered into the service of the United States, forming two

service of the United States, forming two companies.

Turners Ricks and Ohl were the first from the District of Columbia to give up their lives for the preservation of the Union, being killed in a skirmish near Great Falls. Later the Washington instructor, Fritz Brann, then commander of the 58th New York Regiment, fell in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va. Joseph Gerhard, who commanded the Turners during their ninety days' service, afterward rose

nard, who commanded the Turners during their ninety days' service, afterward rose to the rank of brigadier general.

After the war some of the members of the old organization for certain reasons withdrew, and on June 27, 1867, formed the Columbia Turn Verein, which is still in existence. The new hody had by the verein stence. The new body had by the year of 1880 attained a very prosperous condition, and a prominent place among the societies of the District. A year later they purchased the Washington gymnasium, at the corner of 6th and C streets northwest, which was the product of the streets are the streets. which was then under the management of Mr. George Davis. Shortly after taking possession of their new quarters the local club took first prize at the athletic meet of the eastern district of the North American Gymnastic Union, held in this city. In 1893 the class taking part in the national 1835 the class taking part in the national meet at Milwaukee captured one of the first prizes in competition with ninety-three teams, composed of eight to sixteen men each. Then again at the meet of the eastern district, held at Paterson, N. J., in June, 1895, they also took one of the best prizes.

During the summer of 1892 the convention of the national body was held in this city, the local organization undertaking the gigantic task of entertaining the many delegates, which was made possible by the financial assistance rendered the club by its many friends. The club gymnasium is now located at 413 3d street northwest, where they have all conveniences pertaining to a first-class athletic club. The present officers are as follows: President, Julius Duehring; vice president, F. A. Eckstein; treasurer, Alfred Wild; recording secretary, Eugene Gabriel; corresponding secretary, C. Reiter; instructor, Richard Scelblich; assistant instructor, Carl Hennege; librarian, During the summer of 1892 the convention sistant instructor, Carl Hennege; librarian, Max Schmidt; property man, Max Kahler; assistant property man, Otto Schroeder.

The Officers. Mr. Julius Duehring, the president, has been a member of the Turn Verein for the past ten years, and previous to that time was a member of the junior class since he was ten years of age. He has always taken an active interest in the club, and for seven years was its instructor. The society has never had an officer who worked with more energy and ambition for the welfare of the club than Mr. Duehring. Special honor is due him for the excellent way he trained the team which competed for prizes in the last two years. He makes an excellent presiding officer, is well up on parliamentary law, and conducts the meetings in an Mr. Fred A. Eckstein, the vice president,

has been connected with the society for twenty years, first as a member of the unior class, and later has held nearly every office in the club. He has taken an active interest in all matters, and was a member of all the teams sent to compete in outside cities in the last few years. He has been especially active as a member of the enter-tainment committee, and has done good work as a member of this body.

Mr. Alfred Wild, the treasurer, has been a member of the society for a good many years, and is ever watchful over the financial affairs of the club. Mr. Eugene Gabriel the recording secretary, has been a member about six years, and is very energetic and progressive. No debate is complete without him. Mr. Relter, the corresponding secretary, resigned from office during the week on account of leaving the city, and Mr. on account of leaving the city, and Mr. Auracher was elected to suceed him. He is known throughout the country. Mr. Rei-ter's new occupation will take him from one place to another, and he may be sure of an office in whatever Turn Verein he may happen to make his stay for any

length of time.

Mr. Richard Scheiblich, the instructor, has been a meember for four years, and is one of the best athletes in the city. He was a member of the team that took part in the competition last year at Paterson, N. J., but unfortunately injured his foot a week before the meet. The assistant in-structor, Mr. Carl Hennege, is a comparatively new member. He is ambitious and promises to become one of the best. Mr. Max Kahler, the property man, is one of the old reliable members, and was attached to the junior class in his boyhood. He entered the senior class upon attaining his majority, and is one of the most hard working and conscientius members. Mr Max Schmidt, the librarian, has been a nember for about five years, and has done excellent work on the entertainment committee. He was one of the team that car-ried off the honors in competition at Paterson.

The Members.

The following is a complete roster of the members of the society in the District: Alexis Adt, C. Auerbach, John G. Apfeld, Charles Auracher, H. H. Bergman, John Bechling, William Brodt, Gustav Barthel, A. Burklin, Jacob Blatzheim, F. Bosse, J. G. Berthel, Fr. Carl, Albert Carry, C. Carry, David Busch, William Barlosius, Julius Duehrind, C. A. Denekas, Charles Dismer, Charles M. Doell, L. H. Dick, Leo Diegelmann, Carl Dieckman, R. Ezdorf, Fr. Eckstein, Daniel C. L. Eberly, Otto C. Geant-ner, L. Graf, J. Gottleiv, Hugo Hesselbach, L. Hoffman, Otto Heidermann, John Hansem, A. O. Hatterly, Karl Hennige, Louis Kroeder, Gregor Kramer, Capt. H. Jacob-Kroeder, Gregor Kramer, Capt. H. Jacobscn, J. Jose, Max Kahler, Henry Kramer, Werner Koch, Charles Kleinhenn, George Kozell, Henry Klinge, Alfred Kreig, Emil Kleps, J. Karr, L. Kinnowski, Anton Lerch, Nic. Lochboehler, P. Lattemer, J. Link, C. Ludwig, J. H. Mittendorf, George Meyer, Avg. Niebel, Edward Nachtigall, William H. Norriss, Carl Peterson, Henry Pahl, August Pohlers, Otto Oraschin, Fritz Reuter, Mat Ruppert, James Reiter, Hugo Schulze, G. W. Spier, Otto Shilling, H. Schoenborn, J. L. Schaffart, August Schwedtie, Ewald Schmidt, Ferd. Schmidt, August Schwarz, John P. Stinzing, B. F. Schubert, Ewald Schneider, Otto Schroeder, Richard Scheiblich, C. B. Tomlinson, F. F. Weiss, Herman Wold, Otto Wehner. Alfred Wild, J. Xander, Chr. Xander, William Welss, Herman Wold, Otto Wehner. Alfred Wild, J. Xander, Chr. Xander, William Hanneman, Harry Rupprecht, Eugene Gabriel, Charles Buecheler, William Berger, Carl Auer, H. Berger, Harry Korn, Henry Schmedle, William Wild, Jr.; William Grieb, Theodore Mueller, Harry Schminke, E. E. Eschinger, Jac. Diemer, Carl Frande, Sigm. Rosenbaum, Aug. L. Schulge, Ernest Nieber, Ernst Schoeliner, Leon G. Hoffmann, Edward Hoff, Harry Scott, Hugo Worch, Lorenge Stelzle, Jr.; Schuige, Ernes.
Leon G. Hoffmann, Edward Hoff, Harry
Scott, Hugo Worch, Lorenge Stelzle, Jr.;
Harry Blatzheim, J. A. C. Brugger, Albert
Reesch, E. E. Saalbach, A. Loehl, Amil
Schroot, G. F. Pohlers, George Flammer,
Februt, Ferd. Metzeroth, Herman Frank Ehnet, Ferd. Metzeroth, Herman Kollmeyer, Albert Burcharding, W. A. En-gel, Theo. Lohimeyer, Henry Lerch and Oscar Schleichert.

Army Buttons on Garters. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Cincinnati girl who is soon to be the bride of a West Point graduate recently has received a birthday gift from her betrothed, over which she is particularly de-

She has worn military buttons in almost very conceivable manner at various times as hatpins, as weights on the ends of a long sash ribbon tled in front, and in other ways, but never before as garter buckles. They are set in the center of fluffy lace, on true blue shirred silk elastic, and one of the buttons opens upon touching a tiny spring, disclosing a picture of her brave soldier boy. She gloats over the other girls as she shows them, for they, poor things, have only ordinary, every-day silk heart buckles, with their sweethearts' pictures

From the New York Press. Mother (severely)-"May, did I see Mr. Dashaway stroking your hair on the plazza last evening?"

May-"Yes, ma; but that's only force of

Mother—"Habit? What do you mean?"
May—"Why, he stroked his college boat,

CONCLUSION

Correspondence With Great Britain as to an Arbitration Treaty.

SALISBURY'S SIX ARTICLES

Mr. Olney Criticises His Proposition as Merely Imitation.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION

overnments of the United States and Great Britain, respecting the establishment of a general system of arbitration, published last evening, bears out in all essential features the statements previously made by The Star on the subject.

Although it makes a sensible advance toward the adoption by the two Englishspeaking nations of the principles of arbitration as the means of settling disputes between themselves, it is unsatisfactory in that it gives no promise of a speedy conclusion of treaties embodying the arbitration principle for the settlement of either or both of the two great open issues between the two nations, for at the date of exchange of the last note, one from Secretary Olney to the British ambassador here, dated within a month past, points of the most vital nature in the case not only of the Venezu-elan question specifically, but of the general arbitration proposition as well, were still the subject of discussion without much ex-

Notable Features. Notable features of the correspondence

are the fact that, whereas Mr. Bayard, by Instruction of Secretary Olney, proposed regotiations at Washington respecting the Venezuelan boundary dispute, Lord Salisbury broadened it into a general arbitration scheme, following a lead set by the late Secretary Gresham in the spring of 18%; that Secretary Olney later insisted upon disassociating the two subjects, evidently fearing an entangling alliance otherwise; that as to general arbitration the issues which still prevent an agreement are the Indisposition of the British government to include territorial disputes, save with the addition of provisions that, in the estimation of Secretary Olney, will render the at-tempt at arbitration nugatory, because there are no means of making the findings of the arbitrators binding upon the parties or of removing them from the possibility of infinite appeals. As to the Venezuelan matter specifically the difficulty that cannot be overcome is the refusal of the British to subject to the action of the arbitration the territory upon which British subjects have actually settled. "Imitation arbitra-Lord Salisbury's project, while the British premier criticises Secretary Olney's plan as calculated to result in evils worse than war in the institution of innumerable suits t

recover claimed territory. Lord Salisbury's Draft.

Lord Salisbury submitted the draft of a treaty of arbitration as a basis of negotiations. It is composed of six articles. The first provides for the appointment by the United States and Great Britain of two more permanent judicial officers, one of whom is to be designated by his own nation to act as an arbitrator, to act with one named by the other side, on the appearance of any difference between the two powers which cannot be settled by negotiations. The second article provides for the selec-

tion by the two arbitrators of an umpire to act between them. The remainder of the draft is as follows:

"3. Complaints made by the nationals of one power against the officers of the other; all pecuniary claims or groups of claims, amounting to not more than £100,000, made on either power by the nationals of the other, whether based on an alleged right by treaty or agreement, or otherwise all agreement, or otherwise; all claims for damages or indemnity under the said amount; all questions affecting diplomatic or consular privileges; all alleged rights of fishery, access, navigation or commercial privilege, and all questions referred by special agreement between the two parties, shall be referred to arbitration, in accordance with this treaty, and the award thereon shall be final.

"4. Any difference in respect to a question of fact, or of international law, involving of lact, of the international law, involving the territory, territorial rights, sovereignty or jurisdiction of either power, or any pecuniary claim or group of claims of any kind, involving a sum larger than f100,000, shall be referred to arbitration under this treaty. But if in any such case, within three months after the award has been re-ported, either power protests that such award is erroneous in respect to some issue of fact, or some issue of International law, the award shall be reviewed by a court composed of three of the judges of the supreme court of Great Britain and three of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; and if the said court shall determine, after hearing the case, by a ma-jority of not less than five to one, that the said issue has been rightly determined, the award shall stand and be final; but in de-fault of such determination it shall not be valid. If no protest is entered by either power against the award within the time limited it shall be final.

"5. Any difference which, in the judgnent of either power, materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory, shall not be referred to arbitration under this

treaty, except by special agreement.

"6. Any difference whatever, by agreement between the two powers, may be referred for decision by arbitration, as here-in provided, with the stipulation that, unless accepted by both powers, the decision shall not be valid."

The Venezuelan Boundary.

During the progress of the correspondence Secretary Olney notified Sir Julian that our government would not be at liberty to include the Venezuelan boundary case within the scope of a general arbitration treaty, although it would welcome a settlement of that controversy by a special treaty.

Secretary Olney argues that to meet the case Lord Salisbury's plan must be amended by adding one or more members to the commission, so that it can reach a result and not become abortive; that the com-mission should have power to ascertain the facts pertaining to the occupation of disputed territory by British subjects, and that the proviso for the exception of territory occupied by British subjects should be stricken out or replaced by a proviso giving to their occupation such weight as equity and international law require.

Imitation and Genuine Arbitration. In the last letter of the series, dated June 22, 1806, Secretary Olney devotes himself to answering Lord Salisbury's statements respecting the general arbitration proposition, beginning with the statement that our government cannot refrain from hoping that persistent effort in the line of the pending negotiations will have results which, if not all that the enthusiastic ad vocates of international arbitration anticipate, would be a decided advance upon anything heretofore achieved in that direction. He says that he cannot reply to the suggestion that a separate convention based upon the first three articles of the draft should be made until it is ascertained what article 5 is to form part of the convention. He refers to Lord Salisbury's plea for freedom of action as meaning de-liberately to reject an award after entership's real position is that there shall be no genuine arbitration at all; there shall be the usual forms and ceremonies, a so-called arbitral convention, hearings, evidence and arguments, but as a grand re-sult, instead of a binding adjudication only an opinion without legal force or sanction, unless accepted by the parties. The vital difference between the two proposals, he says, is manifest—under the British plan the parties enter into arbitration and de-termine afterward, when they know the result, whether they will be bound or not. Under the United States proposal the parties enter into an arbitration having determined beforehand that they will be bound. The latter is a genuine arbitration, the former is a mere imitation. The plan of Lord Salisbury, he says, is that all the forms and ceremonies of arbitration should be gone through with, but with liberty for either party to reject the award if not to its liking. It is respectfully sub-

bring all arbitration into contempt; that each party to a dispute should decide to abide by an award before entering into it at all, and, once entering into it, should be irrevocably bound.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Street Improvements. The list of streets that would be improved the present fiscal year under the current appropriation has already been printed in The Star. Late yesterday afternoon the Commissioners issued an order covering

considerable of the work, as follows: H street northwest, Vermont avenue to 14th street, \$6,500, pave.
P street, approaches to bridge, \$3,500,

pave.
Seventh street and Louisiana avenue (asphalt blocks), \$4,681.
C street southwest, 1st to 4½ street, take up present roadway and lay six-inch hy-draulic base, \$12,885.

C street southwest, 4½ to 6th street, take up present roadway and lay six-inch hy-draulic base, \$5,514. F street southwest between 2d and 3d streets, take up present roadway and lay six-inch hydraulic base, \$3,817.

H street southwest between 3d and 41/2 streets, take up present roadway and lay six-inch hydraulic base, \$5,826.

Connecticut avenue northwest between Q and R streets, \$6,000. New York avenue, 10th to 11th street, resurface present roadway, \$3,889.

N street northwest, 28th to 30th street (asphalt block), \$2,582.

Fourth street southeast, East Capitol street to Pennsylvania avenue (asphalt block), \$6,672.

Eleventh street northwest, C street to New York avenue, \$5,567. F street northwest, 19th to 21st street, Eighteenth street, M street to Massachu-setts avenue, \$7,150.

O street northwest, 9th to 10th street \$3.517. L street northwest, 12th to 14th street, \$6,337. A street south, take up present roadway between B street north and East Capitol street, and by a six-inch hydraulic base,

street south, \$11,000.

Promotions Made. The following charges were made late yesterday afternoon in the engineer department; W. C. Allen, clerk, promoted to inspector of electric lights at \$5 per day; J. B. Shipman, promoted to clerkship vacated by Allen; H. D. Mankin, promoted to superintendent of lamps at \$1,000 per annum; W. P. Kane, promoted to permanent inspector of lamps; W. H. O'Connor, transferred from temporary roll to permanent clerkship at \$1,200, vice H. C. Gould, re-signed; C. L. Lanham, transferred to en-gineer's department at \$4 per day.

and resurface between East Capitol and A

Additional Street Lamps. Upon an order of the Commissioners, the following additional street lamps have been

provided for under the current appropriation bill, and will be established as soon as possible: Ten naphtha lamps in Brookland and South Brookland. Forty-eight naphtha lamps on Benning oad and in Benning.

Twenty-four naphtha lamps on Nichols venue, Anacostia. Two naphtha lamps in alley, square 76. Twenty incandescent lamps on Tenley-own road, from last lamp at Woodley Inn to first lamp in Tenleytown.

Fifteen incandescent lamps on Tenleytown road, from last lamp in Tenleytown

to the District line.
One gas lamp on L between 24th and 25th streets northwest. Five on Willard street between 17th and 18th streets northwest. One on southeast corner 17th and streets northwest.

Two on 17th street between T and

treets northwest.
Two in front of the new engine house on D street between 14th and 15th streets One in front of the engine house at corner of M street and New Hampshire ave-Two on 10th street between F and G

streets southwest.
One on northeast corner of 13th and Kenyon streets northwest. One on Kenyon street between 12th and 13th streets northwest.
One on Kenesaw street between 12th and
13th streets northwest. One on 13th street between Kenesaw and Columbia streets northwest.

and 14th streets rorthwest. Two on 13th street between Harvard and Princeton streets northwest.

One corner of 13th and Princeton streets northwest. Two on Princeton between 13th and 14th streets northwest. One on Princeton between 12th and 13th

streets northwest.

evenue northwest.

northwest.

and Belmont avenues

Three on Columbia street between 13th

One on 13th street between Yale and Princeton streets northwest.
Two on 13th between Yale and Princeton streets northwest. Two on 13th between Yale and Roanoke streets. One on corner 13th and Roanoke streets northwest.

One on Roanoke between 12th and 18th Two on 13th between Clifton and Roan-Two on Yale between 13th and 14th streets northwest. Two on Belmont avenue between 18th street and Columbia road. One on corner 18th street and Belmont

One on 16th ctreet between Kalorama

One on corner 18th street and Kalorama Two on Kalorama avenue between 18th street and Columbia road. Three on C street between 14th and 15th streets northwest. One on corner P and Marion streets northwest. One on corner of Q and Marion stree's

Two on Cedar place between 18th and 19th streets northwest. Five on University place between Welling and Huntington places
One on corner of University and Euclid Two on Morgan street between New Jersey avenue and Kirby street.
Two on New Jersey avenue between M
and N streets northwest.

One on corner 3d street and New York avenue northwest. One on Oregon avenue between 17th and 18th streets northwest. Three on Huntington place between 14th street and University place. Ten naphtha lamps in Langdon

Fourteen naphtha lamps on Bladensburg coad, from the last lamp to the District Fifteen naphtha lamps on Piney Branch oad, from Brightwood avenue to Fifteen gas lamps in Takoma Park.

Ten gas lamps on Brightwood avenue, from last lamp to Piney Branch road. In Labor Circles.

The recently elected officers of Local Union, No. 26, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were installed at the meeting held last evening. They were: M. O. Spring, president; J. B. Brown, vice president; S. M. Wilder, recording secretary; R. F. Metzel, financial secretary; Jno. Hebberd treasurer; M. S. Beaton, inspector; D. Rabbitt, foreman; M. O. Spring, George A. Ma-bitt, foreman; M. O. Spring, George A. Ma-lone and R. T. Dyke, trustees. Resolutions of regret respecting the death of M. I. Bland, a member of the local union, and Henry Miller, the first national president of the National Brotherhood, were adopted. The Plate Printers Union, the Associa-tion of the Eccentric Engineers and the Journeymen House Painters met last evening and indersed the boycott of the Metro-

politan Railway Company. Taking His Body Home.

The body of William E. Russell, ex-governor of Massachusetts, accompanied by Col. H. E. Russell and Frank Peabody, jr., arrived by special train at St. John. N. B., last night. The train was met by United States Consul Derby, Vice Consul Jewett, Mayor Robertson and other promirent citizens and members of parliament. The body, which was included in a large box, was taken to the Unitarian Church. It will remain there till today, when it will be put on board the Flying Yankee for Bos-

ton, due in that city at 9:30 tonight Had a Life Preserver. From the Chicago Record.

"Miss Golightly doesn't seem at all afraid of the big waves." "No; she knows she couldn't drown."

"Why not? mitted by Secretary Olney that a proceed-ing of that sort must have a tendency to "She is laced too tight to swallow any